ert at the usual time? A. No, sir; f profably had been there a fortuight or some three weeks.
Q. Did you visit her when you of the to town or did you come to town on purpose? A Partly on some other grounds, but came mainly to see

on some other grounds, but came mainly to see her.

Q. What did you find her condition of health?

A. I found her up tairs in the second story room—the receiving foom of the house—on the sofs, looking very pais and sick; sine seemed to be very despondent and she made some statements to me—no, it was not that time—I don't recall any particular conversation we had then, except that she said she was very much depressed in spirit and she seemed to me like one that wanted to taik and didn't.

Mr. Beach—I must object to any such remarks as inat. I move to strike that out.

Judge Neison—Yes, I think that last remark mast be stricken out.

Mr. Eyarrs—hid she confer with you? A. She concerned with me, but not at any very considerable length, and I then prayed with her and elected her the best way I could.

Q. And lett? A. And lett.

Q. Did you call again? A. I called bext day.

Q. Well, aid you then see her? A. No, sir.

Q. What accurred in respect to it? A. I sent my name up, and the girl brought down s little bit of paper—a scrap, which said something like his, "if was best she should not see me to-day, but that she believed in the inture, or that all would be right, or something in the inture, or that all would be right, or something in the inture.

Q. And that shp of paper you did not keep? A. No, sir.

Q. Now during that summer and fall, prior to

Q. And that ship of paper you did not keep? A. No. sir.
Q. Now during that summer and fall, prior to December, had you any—dis you make any visits of have any interviews with hirs fixon—prior to December, 1870? A. Prior to December—no, sir.
Q. What time did you return to the city your-neit—the usual time? A. I suppose so.
Q. That would be about —? A. October,
Q. You have spoken of your going back after your hay sever in October; did you recover entirely of that mainady? A. Nobody is said to be themselves again until after they have had a very hard frost, but I could say that I could preach the hast of september, but I was so much invalided that I always refused to lecture in October.
Q. Did the nature or oppression of the disease remain with you in October? A. Oh, yes; all I could possibly do was to go through my Sunday services.

count possibly do was to go through my sunday services.

Q. During the mouth of October? A. Yes, though again I felt a little better during the week; after November I siways felt myself again.

Q. Now in becomber, at or about or before the middle of December, 1870, did you have an interview with Airs. Titton, and, if so, where and under what circumstances? A. I don't know; I have an impression that I did not see Mrs. Titton a termy return; I have an impression that see was out of town, but the first distinct recollection that I went to see her was somewhere about the middle of December and in consequence of the request of her mother.

or mother.

Q. What message and by what messenger were on advised of her wishing to see you? A. Bessie

you advised of her wishing to see you? A. Bessie Turner came to my house.
Q. Did you learn where Mrs. Tilton then was?
A. I did, that sike was at ner mother's.
Q. Did you know it before? A. I did not.
Q. Had you before that heard or known of any disposition or purpose of hers to separate from her husband? A. I never had.

Q. Then what Bessie Turner said to you then was the intimation or information on the subject that you had?

I never dreamed of it before that I know of.
Q. Now, went did Miss Turner say to you on that

Mr. Beach (after consultation)—We object to this, sir.
Judge Neilson-How is that evidence, Mr.

Mr. Evarts—My learned friends were in considerable doubt whether they could object.
Mr. Fullerton—There was no doubt about the validity of the objection.
Mr. Evarts—I suppose not: but of the validity of the evidence that you have not admitted. To the Court—Your Honor holds that this evidence is not admissible?

Mr. Evarts—I suppose that it is admissible to the extent as to the consequence of what was said to him by Miss Turner which made him visit Ars. Titton?

hrs. Titton?

Judge Nellson—Oh, yes.

Mr. Evarts—Well, air. Beecher, the details of
that conversation not being allowed, was the resail, the consequence of it, that you visited hrs.
Tilton? A. It was.

Q. Did you before going confer with any one else
on the subject, or take any one with you? A. Not
that I recollect, air; don't think that I spoke to
apy one of it, and I know I did not take any one

with me.

Q. Then you went to Mrs. Tilton's? A. I went to Mrs. Moise's and saw Mrs. Tilton.

Q. Did you see them together? A. Both—on the first visit, I think, I saw them together.

Q. And not airs. Tilton alone? A. That is my impression, sir.

In the interval of a consultation between the plaintiff's counsel Mr. Beecher amused himself he held in his hand. The consulting counsel obtween the witness and Mrs. Tilton on the occasion when he was called to see her after she left her husband. Beach contended that Mrs. Tilton's declarations at that time were not competent in his chair and reddened slightly in the face as Beach quietly but sententiously argued, "the adulterer cannot be permitted to tell what happened between bim and his accomplice in adultery n order to exonerate himself."

Q. Now what was the interview between Mrs. hiton and yourself on that occasion? Mr. Beaca—One moment, sir. We object to this

switches.

Mr. Evaria—This interview, of course, between the detendant and Mrs. Tilton is the very subject matter in this case which any witness who saw them together could testify of, and by the same necessity Mr. Beacher, being a witness of what passed under his own eyes in the intercourse between Mr. Beacher and Mrs. Tilton during the period of their acquaintance, or before the period of their party to this wile, and this husband to this land this is a direct matter of proof.

Judge Neilson—Even to the extent of the conversation?

Wr. Evarts-Yes, str; the witness has heard it, and, of course, can testily about it.
Mr. Heach-Well, sir, that is a proposition we

Mr. Beach—Well, sir, that is a proposition we dispute.

Mr. Evarts—There is no relation, as we understand it, to the question or hearsay evidence. It does not prove that anything Mrs. Tilton said is true, but it proves the intercourse between this defendant, accused of improper relations to the bady herself, and we have the right to prove every augle act and word that passed between them.

Judge Neison—You have the right to prove every act; and you can therefore prove that this witness was called there and saw Mrs. Tilton there with all that was material upon the subject of separation or any other. That is the extent to waith you can interrogate.

Mr. Evarts—I suppose, as far as I understand, the matter to when Your Honor is reierring as substantially material is not Mrs. Tilton's statement to this witness any more than to any other witness against her numbers control to the fact, to

substantially material is not Aira. Thion's statement to this witness any more than to any other witness against her husband, but to the inct, to the insture of the acts that occurred between Aira. Thion and this defendant, is direct affirmative proof between them, and this interview may be portrayed.

Judge Neilson—If it cannot be done without the cenversation, can it be done by the conversation?

Mr. Evarts—The conversation is the action of these two parties with each other.

Mr. Beach—I understand the gentleman to concede that the declarations made by Mrs. Tilton at that time would not be competent evidence to the truth of the facts alieged. If not, upon what principle is at that the declarations are receivable? Why does the gentleman say that all the intercoarse between these two parties, by the nature of this Hitgation, becomes competent evidence, unless that evidence of such intercoarse proves the facts which it covers? Now I deny, sir, the proposition that the nature of this act of any raile of evidence authorizes a defendant to give proof of his intercourse, conversation or acts as connected whin Mrs. Thion. We may give that evidence; it is admissible on our part; it is a portion of our accusation; but they can give us no part of that intercourse, especially of the conversation that occurred between these parties in the absence of Mr. Inition. Unless the gentlemen can lurnish us with some authority to present to Your Honor or some principle upon which Your Honor concedes that this general intercourse and conversation may be given in proof in violation of the ordinary rules or evidence, I submit to Your Honor or some principle upon which Your Honor concedes that this general intercourse and conversation may be given in proof in violation of the ordinary rules or evidence, I submit to Your Honor that it ought to be exn violation of the ordinary rules of evidence, I submit to Your Honor that it ought to be excluded. Certainly the ordinary principles of evidence will exclude it. And I can see nothing in the nature of this action as yet athat will justify the delendant, accused of adultery, to be exonerated by conversations which he may have had with

with

THE VICTIM OF HIS ADULTRIY,
producing her decistation in exoneration of himself. Now I am not disposed to deny that where an accusation of the kind is made, the general association of the accused parties and their habits of intercourse when they met may be given in evidence, because their acts, up to a very great degree, may enable one to draw inferences with regard to their litercourse—to tell the fecing when existed between them. Thus, I tank, is a very considerable concession in lavor of the defendant, but beyond that it is not admissible, I submit.

defendant, but beyond that it is not admissible, I submit.

Mr. Evarts—Aside from the ground which my learned trans concedes, if we were permitted to give all the conversation between Mr. Bescher and this lady; if it could be portrared by the witness from the time of their first knowledge of each other down to this period of which I am now inquiring; if it could be pointed before Your Honor and the jury as bearing upon the question, of every act and word being disclosed, then the conclusion must be drawn whether there has been guilt or whether there has been innocence. Now, no one would do that, if it were possible, without showing what the relations between this defendant and this lady were and the circumstances from

defendant and this lady were and the circumstances from

I'll the last moment, when he was accused. That he not possible; but it is possible under the present rules of evidence, that permits parties to interview, although they may also be parties to saits, to be witnesses of what occurred under their own observation, in their own hearing—to wit, interviews is which they took part, to bring selore the Court and jury whatever human memory.

can remember, and whatever human language can portray. And I apprehend there has never been any doubt since this trial commenced that whatever die eccur between his cenedant and this lady during their period of acquaintanceship was the very matter from which to draw a conclusion whether at any moment there had been a guilty act, a guilty word, or a sunty outpose. Now I produce ints interview as under that general head, and I have heard nothing in the observations of my learned friend that tends to snake my confidence in that proposition, because counsel would under sake to produce noting unless it had significance in regard to guilt. But in an entirely different relation

would undertake to produce nothing unless it had significance in regard to guilt. But in an entirely different relation.

This Evidence is admissible.

We are eatilied to show, and strict justice can never be administered in respect to this delendant toward this plantiff unless in approaching their intervention on a direct appeal of accusation, such as it may have been of regret or explanation, such as it may have been of regret or explanation, such as it may have been of regret or explanation, such as it was also considered before this jury; so that when you come to the crisis of determination what conclusions are to be erawn from what you did on the 30th of December or the 31st of December; the attitude and the relation, moral, intellectual, actual, between these three persons, are, in Your Honor's mind and in the jury's mind and before their eyes, as it was before the eyes and before the mind of this delendant, and formed the subject and the lospiting cause of whatever he raid of did, whatever he lamented, whatever he regretted. Now in the matter that passed, in the attitude of this wife, resenting her hisband's treatment, unloiding to her pustor her relations to him and to her husband, can be brought inno evidence; then they who are to judge both—Mr. Thion, what he knew and what he did—mr. Beccher and what he knew and what he did—are not to be excluded from their mind, and their intelligence, and their power of association, their power of association, their power of analysis, their power of logical conclusions, which are fixed in the very marrow of their nature.

Evarts argued for his client with unusual force and clearness, insisting that justice could never be done the pisinitiff as against the decendant in

and clearness, insisting that justice could never be done the plaintiff as against the delendant unless the actual intercourse between Mrs. Tilton and the defendant were spread upon the record. The jurymen, more especially the foreman, foi-Porter gazed up into his face with a look of admiration, and the entire audience seemed to lend

lowed Mr. Evarts' plea with close attention. Porter gazed up into his face with a look of admiration, and the entire andience seemed to lend him their sympathy.

Now'l have said what is recited to a person in the absence of another person does not bind that other person, but it is, nevertaless, just the distinct lact in its being said to him, and in producing upon his mind impressions which carry weight whether it binds the third person or not. Air. Evaris here pictured a parallel instance, illustrating the moral enect of impressions as inducing actions which were received from narrations, that it bore no relation to ordinary nearsay evidence. Continuing, be said, the question is on what statements and on what condustion of action from these statements is the conduct? It is the subject upon which the inquiry is based. Now, Your Honor and the Jury are percetly familiar with the general nature of this important fact and stage of the relations between Mr. Beecher and this lady at which we have arrived, and every one sees that the conduct of the whe in thus voluntarily making an issue and a separation from her nusband, and resorting with the complaints against him to the active of Mr. Beecher, who stood in the relation of a friend and a pastor, or both, is a fact of great import, as bearing upon the concusion which rational men would draw from the evidence, it bears on the relation that at that time this whe was conscious of continual criminality upon her part as toward her husband, or continued criminality with Mr. Beecher, Now, it the lact is an unimportant fact, why then it is a clear mode of proof—of proving the fact, to wit; and it is the greatest to Mr. Beccher, because it shows exactly what the situation was and what the impression on his mind, and his own seelings were. It shows the plain operations upon which the subsequent interviews of the soule of becember and the situation to his family and his interest, whatever it may be, induced in the soule of becember and the plain of the interview of the 30th of

it excludes that from a trial which has for its purpose to

GET AT THE TRUTH,
without fear and without favor, as to whether there has been a great crime committed on the part of Mr. Beecher, whether there has been a continuation of erfors and decisions, or of maisgnant purposes, which has set up a show and appearance of criminality for the purposes of the prosecution. Now justice will give shat. No man will or can beneve that he will deal justly with the situation of these parties on the 30th of December, when they came together, without being put in possession of what constitutes in the mind of each the feasilon of each to the other in respect to the family of Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts then quoted as authorities opinions delivered in the case of Gichrist vs. Ball, 8 Watts, 355; Sennett vs. Smila, 21 Barber, 439; Hadley vs. Carler, 8 N. H., 40. There you have the precise situation.

Mr. Fullerton—The Doctor who gave advice was not a delendant there.

ever he knows be can swear to. As to the objection of allowing him to testify where he is a party, interences are to be drawn compatible with guity relations or not when the actual attuation of this party to this wie, and this husband to this wire, is considered, and obsidite what the relation is. He is as competent to testify as any other witness to what he knows.

Ar. Beach—I should have been content to have left this question to Your Honor's decision without any argument had it not been for the labored effort of my learned friend, but for the gentleman's representations. Let us see, sir, what is the principle announced by the counsel, and what would be its effect in the general rule of evidence. Because so far, except so har as the doctrine of contemporancous complaint referred to in the last authority, this question is to be determined in application to this case precisely the same as to any other issue. My friend says, sir, and I agree with that proposition, that if we could spread before Your Honor, as by a vivid before Your Honor and the jury would be able more accurately to judge of the irrath of the accusation made by the plaintiff. Well, sir, that same remark could be made with regard to any issue, no matter what the controversy may be, between parties. If it could be presented in all its ramifications and incidents, with a clearness and vividness of high pictorial art, why the Court and the jury could judge perhaps with more accuracy than unger those rules of evidence which the wisdom and experience of the past has established. Now, sir, that vague and dreamy, general way of making legal propositions does not apply to this piace and occasion. We are acting under fixed and established rules. It is impossible for us to get that perfect conception of any case which the gentleman supposes, and he administration of justice and apply them to the edestion. If this proposition s

HIMSELP AND HIS ALLEGED MISTRESS, HIMSELF AND HIS ALLEGED MISTRESS, in opposition to the husband, out will be a violation of a known and acknowledged principle of evidence. This is to be come, sir, siter the fact of this seduction has been estawlished. They propose to give these communications between these guilty parties six nionths after the wife made her confession of the adultery; they are to be given in evidence, and two years after the witness upon the stand made that confession, a confession of adultery made two years before.

THE POECE OF BRACH. Beach, in his reply to Evarts, gave a sample of the stuff that is in him and a foretaste of what may be expected of him when he comes to address the jury :- "They propose to give the statements of these guilty parties six months after one of them has concessed her adultery and two years after this witness on the stand has contessed his." These words, delivered with nacommon energy, produced a deep sensation in court. Mr. Beecher, who had averted his gaze for a few moments from the speaker, turned around, and looked Beach straight in the eyes. When the counsel finished applause appeared ready to burst forth, but the timely rap of the court officers sipped it in the bud. Finally the objection was withdrawn and the witness was allowed to give the conversation

the witness was allowed to give the conversation.

Mr. Evarts.—You were down at the house of Mrs. Morse, and Mrs. Thion and you were aione with them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Very well. Begin now and state what co-curred there? A. The conversation was very sittle with Mrs. Thion; it was almost entirely on the pract of Mrs. Morse, in Ars. Tilton's presence; it consisted in a general representation to me of the great unnapplicions in that family.

Q. Mr. Tilton's ismily? A. Mr. Tilton's family; of fuz treatment of his wife, and which such had borne, as the mother thought, with angelic patience gath! it was no longer tolerable, and at last she had been driven to the result of leaving him, and they wished counsel of me in respect to the propriety of sich an act as that; I made comparatively lew remay ks; the interview was not long; I said, this is a case in which I leet that a man cantively lew remarks; the interview was not long; I said, this is a case in which I leet that a man cannot give the best equagh; It is a case, it seems to

me, where a woman is needed, and, if you will allow me, I shall be glad to bring my wife and lee her hear it, for I think she has much better ludgment about such things; sirs. Morse, at that, seemed quite excited, pleasurably, and said, "Will she come i i will hie so her il she comes as long as live;" I said, "Surely she will come if I wish her;" that is all our first interview consists of.

of.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor pleases. I wish to say, that naving withdrawn my objection, and permitted this evidence to be given, acting on the same principle which applies to the interview between the delendant and Bessie Turner, I now withdraw that objection. that objection.

Mr. Fullerton—In the relation of what took

plants ougst to be stricken out.

Mr. Evarte—You have the right to cross-examine on that,

Q. Can you state more particularly that conversation? A. I don't tains I can I have only a general recollection of it.

Q. Now, when did you next see firs. Tilton in connection with this subject, and with whom, and what occurred there? A. I think it was the next day, when my wife, I visited them.

Q. You communicated to your wife what had happened? A. I did.

Q. Then you went together? A. We went together.

happenedy A. 1 old.
Q. Then you went together? A. We went together.
Q. Whom did you see? A. Mrs. Morse and Mrs.
Thiton.
Q. What occurred then? A. I am not clear as to the whole; but the circumstances that I receilect are that after a lew general remarks, and what they were I don't remember, Mrs. Thiton went upstairs with my whe, and they had an interview by themseives; Mrs. Morse staying with me and repearing charges, and so on; then, after I should think about and an hour Mrs. Tilton came down and Mrs. Morse.
Q. D.d Mrs. Morse go with her? A. Yes sir; after Mrs. Morse go with her? A. Yes sir; after Mrs. Morse went up to see her by nerself, leaving Mrs. Tilton and myself I have only a recollection of one sligle thing that I said to Mrs. Tilton.
Q. When alone? A. When alone; "How is it," I said, "that I have been so long with you and you never alluded be ore to me to distress in your household?" and she said that she—the general answer was, I cannot give her words—that she sought to conceal it in the hope that the difficulty would pass away; shat then I falked to her in respect to the household relations; I recohect alving her some counsel as to bearing patiently—continuing patience—Sayling.

LEY PATINOE HAVE HER PERPECT WORK, and I joined with her in prayer; most of this time that I was with her I was praying with her.
Q. On this occasion? A. Yee, sir; while my wife and Mrs. Morse were away; the interview was not a long one.
Q. What occurred on your wife's return? A. I

and are, house very a long one.

Q. What occurred on your wife's return? A. I don't remember about Mrs. Morse; my wife came down stairs, and, after a few general remarks, I said in behalf of myself and wife that we would think this over and in a very short time give them

said in behalf of myself and wile that we would think this over and in a very short time give them some final word.

Q. Then you leit? A. Then I-left: the day following that we talked it over the ween ourselves.

Q. Mrs. Beecher and yourself? A. Mrs. Beecher and it, and we agreed very substantially with regard to the whole duty of household and the relations of husband and wife! I said to ner—

Mr. Beach—We had better not mive that.

Witness—I was talking with my wile.

Mr. Beach—We had better not mive that.

Witness—Airer consultation with my wife she was to go down again, and she went down, while I was in company—

Q. While you had company at your house? A. I was talking to several, and she had her things on, and she came and told me she was going down, and I could not allude to the snoject without putting it on paper, so I went to my table and wrote A little scrap, saying—

Mr. Beach—That is not in evidence.

Mr. Evaits here handed the witness a letter.

Mr. Beach—That is not in evidence.

Mr. Beach—Very sorry to be leve that that was evidence.

Witness—I wrote her this note.

Mr. Beach—very Borry to believe that was evidence.

Witheas—I wrote her this note.

Mr. Evarts—You gave that to your wife to take to them? A. I gave that to my wife, not to be read to them, but as my judgment to her as to what I thought best to be done; in that sense it was sent to them.

Mr. Beach—Do you know whether this was presented to Mrs. Tilton from your own knowledge?

A. Only from my whe's statement.

Mr. Beach—We must object to that, gentlemen.

Mr. Evarts—You did not go with your wife? A. I did not.

Idid not.

Q. Were you detained by your company, or—

A. No, sir; I was not with any company but—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Mr. Evarts—I ask whether you would have gone

Mr. Beach—Wat obe moments

Mr. Evarts—I ask whether you would have gone
but for—
Mr. Reach—I object to the question.
Mr. Evarts—Did you give this to your wife as
your conclusion upon the right and duty of Mrs.
Tilton? A. I did.
Q. And this expresses your conclusion that you
then came to? A. Yes, str.
Q. Please state it this is the expression of the
conclusion that you came to and the advice you
gave, so far as the action is concerned, without
reference to the inter-part of it? A. Yes, str.
Q. That was the advice and conclusion of what
ought to be done? A. That was the conclusion
and the balance ere the reason, occause—
Q. The conclusion of what was best to be done
was then expressed? A. Yes, str.
Mr. Evarts—'I incline to think that your view is
right, and that separation and a settlement (or
support) would be wisest.''
Q. By "your view" you meant Mrs. Beecher's?
A. I did.
Mr. Beach—It's not marked; you read it "us"
in evidence.
Mr. Evarts—This is a memorandum of the con-

in evidence.

Mr. Evaris—This is a memorandum of the condusion and advice you then came to? A. Yes, sir. Mr. Evar:s to Mr. Beaca—That makes it evi-

Mr. Fullerton—It is not evidence only so far as it is read.

Judge Neilson-It is all in the minutes, and that will answer the purpose.

The Court here adjourned until eleven o'clock.

THAT "IMMACULATE" BEECHER WIT-NESS.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 30, 1875. Beholding from the HERALD'S report of the great Beecher trial that a colored brother who formerly resided in this city had made a considerable figure as one of the witnesses for the defence, the writer was moved to seek an informal discourse which could hardly be styled an interview-with Mr. Edmund H. Osporne, with whom the witness referred to-one James B. Woodley-formerly lived and for whom he worked. Mr. Osborne is the resident partner of the arm of Osborne & Chienes-"Cheese," as the papers made itlarge tobacco manufacturers, and accustomed to employ many negroes. Mr. Osborne remembered the boy perfectly well, and identified him in his memory by sundry incidents and associations. Of his intelligence Mr. Osborne spoke highly; he said he regarded Woodley as of more than ordinary cleverness and quickness, and that, for a negro and considering his opportunities, he had a good education. He was also brisk, polite and industrious but there his good character must end. Jim was a great ruscal, quick at a lie and plausible in the telling or it; artistic in covering up his tracks and in giving the most credible color to wnatever he asserted. He was just the man, in the opinion of his former employer, to learn such tussue of falsehoods as his evidence seemed to be, and to reel it off gitbly and confidently. He had pienty of wit to lick such a story into decent shape, and plenty of the kind of courage which is called check to stick to his version as long as his services were appreciated. It was a matter of surprise, however, that the evidently weak points of his testimony were not seen and exposed. For instance, Woodley testified that his object

in going to New York was to invest at better rates of interest than could be commanded here a considerable sum of money that he had earned. Osborne says that the negro had no money. and went to the North to get work. The pretence of his being a capitalist in search of a suitable market for the investment of his superfluous means was in every respect thin and ridiculous. Apart from the fact that Woodley had no money when he left this city, it is true that the highest rates of interest were paid for money on deposit in the banks of this city at the time, which circumstance culminated, among other causes, in the explosion of the Merchants' National Bank in 1873, with a small deficiency of some \$400,000 or

cier that he oresaw this collapse, which caught experienced white capitalists unawares, and so, like the prudent man in the Scripture, he foresaw the evil and hid himself. Judicious Woodley, that went to New York with a half dollar in his pocket in order to invest it where the rate of interest was high on deposits, where moth could not corrupt nor thieves break through and steal! Another circumstance. Woodley told Mr. Fullerton that "he would not tell his wife if he had one how much money ne had," or words of tantamount meaning. Mr. Osborne says the fellow had

mon had an assortment several hundred strong. Mr. Osborne identified his jormer tobaccostemmer by sundry circumstances that he recalled. When Woodley first removed North he would still return to Petersourg to vote (a negro had rather vote for a carpet-bagger than go to heaven on the wings of a dove), claiming that this heaven on the wings of a dove), claiming that this
city was his residence so long as his wile lived
here, and he had the animus revertendi. Finally
be carried his wife away, and was no more heard

be carried his wife away, and was no more heard

be carried his wife away, and was no more heard

for a loss the pairs standing, and that the salaries of a loss the pairs standing, and that the salaries of

cinating temale companions of whom King Solo-

of or thought or cared of by anybody, when he gracefully floated to the surface of events as a leading witness for Mr. Beecher, and narrated a story which had many marvellous points, and which it is a matter of surprise that the defendant's counsel did not bring a greater

pressure to bear against. So much for the present. It suffices to say in conclusion that those who knew Woodiey here regard his version as a tissue of fabrications, from one end to the other, and they will be surprised if it is not so proven in Judge Neilson's Court.

CITY FINANCE.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER ON

THE CITY DEBT. DEFARTMENT OF FINANCE.

DEFARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Monthly statement of the amount of warrants drawn against the city treasury; also a comparative statemen of the eity debt, as represented in stocks and bonds, as 1 December 30, 1874, and March 31, 1875, together with a statement of and for what purposes stocks have been is sted:

WARHANTS DRAWN PAYABLE FROM TAXATION. | Salaries, supplies and general ex| penses of the city government | \$1,999,908 \$1,080,557 |
Idecess on the city debt.	348,46	21,943
Tublic instruction	40,557	338,557
Indebtedness of the annexed territory of Westchester contaty	\$1,162	26,806
Fourth avenue improvement	695,615	156,347
Charnable institutions	161,40	59,335
Miscellaneous	143,856	18,485
Miscellaneous	143,856	18,485
Charnable	161,40	181,485
Charnable	161,485	
Charnable	10,340 35.866 188.561 174 8,451 6.296 Total payable from issue of bonds...\$1,116,237 \$261,896 \$300,000 \$400,000 \$1,219 \$1,219 \$16,531	

Total payments on special and trust \$3,162,885 \$514.531 Total amount of warrants drawn in March... \$2,759.479
Add amount previously drawn... 8.601.371 Total amount of warrants drawn to date . . . . \$10,760,851 as represented in stocks and tonds.

| Dec. 30, | Feb. 27, | March 31, | 1874. | 1275. | 1876.

| Dec. 30, | Feb. 27, | Barch 31, | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 18 Totals \$114,979,969 \$116.09,911 \$118.8-9.852
Cash incity treasury 1,016,517
Cash in sinking fund 415.908 Cash in city treasury 1,016,577
Lash in smaing fund 410,803
NEW STOCKS AND FONDS.
Stocks and bonds have been issued in 1875 for the fol-

ings.
For improvement of Third avenue, i wentythird ward
For docks and slips.
Sor Tairs District Court House
For old claims and ludamenus.
For sevenue bonds, 1874.
For sevenue bonds, 1875.
For whiching and extending Kingsbridge road

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

TO THE CITY-AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday. The Comptroller reported that there was no un-expended balance to the credit of the election account of 1873 and that consequently the transfer of \$1,700 asked for from that account to the requested information from the Comptroller as to streets in the vicinity of Wasnington Market could be taken from an unexpended balancewhether there was any unexpended balance to that amount to the credit of any account. The Comptroller said he had no report to make on the subject.

The following was submitted by the Comptroller:-

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLED'S OFFICE |

TO THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPOINTONASST.—
The subject of salaries of the Unitrol Courts having been reserved to the Comptroller at a meeting of the Board heli on March 6, 550, he respectfully submits the following report:—
There are no District Courts by EXTRAORDINARY FATALITY.

EXTRAORDINARY FATALITY.

EXTRAORDINARY FATALITY.

EXTRAORDINARY FATALITY.

EXTRAORDINARY FATALITY.

EXTRAORDINARY FATALITY.

Coroner Reinhard empanelled a jury at Jersey immenses and of \$22,200 annually. to thus is to be added alout \$3,000 per annum for fact, stationery, cleaning, rent, &c., making together more than \$2,000 per annum for rest, stationery, cleaning, rent, &c., making together more than \$2,000 per annum for fact, stationery, cleaning, rent, &c., making together more than \$2,000 per annum for fact, stationery, cleaning, rent, &c., making together more than \$2,000 per annum for fact, stationery, cleaning, rent, &c., making together more than \$2,000 per annum for fact, stationery, cleaning, rent, &c., making together more than \$2,000 per annum for fact, stationery, cleaning, rent, &c., making together more than \$2,000 per annum for fact, stationery, cleaning, rent, &c., making together more than \$2,000 per annum for fact, stationery, cleaning, at the camputation of the fact, and the fac anum." Even this extravagant allowance made by the legislature is, it appears, not satisactory to all these funces, as some of them are now seeing for \$10,000 saluctors, as some of them are now seeing for \$10,000 saluctors in the performance of their duties is, I am intermed, not over three hours for three days awek; they then are at liberty to attend to their other business, it is but just to say that some of the justices occupy some more time in the discharge of their duties. One of them is engaged in getting picturems against the city for the salaries of his oteris at a rate in excess of that allowed by the Hond of Apporthonment. These enormous salaries are

wed. Clerc, \$2,000 per annum, instead of \$1,500 now allowed. Assistant ciera, none required, \$4,800 now allowed. Interpreter, who shall set as attendant, \$4,200, Stenographer, \$4,500 per annum, instead of \$2,000 now

Stenographer, \$1,500 per annum, instead of \$2,000 now allowed.

Attendants, none required, instead of two at \$1,200 now allowed.

Attendants, none required, instead of one at \$1,200 now allowed.

Janlor, none required, instead of one at \$1,200 now allowed.

Although there is a janitor provided and paint for the care and cleaning of the court rooms, the work is actually performed by others in six of the ten district courts. The bosa saturies of the ten district courts at these reduced rates would amount to \$0,000, and if the number of the courts is reduced to five, as recommended, they would amount to \$1,000, making a saving of more than \$160,000 per annum in the cost of Keeping up these courts. The bosiness transacted by them can be better and more sall-suctivity done for the sum than it is at present. With a few acceptions these Courts, from the justices down to the attendants, are failed with polificial place men and the whole machinery of them is costly and generally inefficient. The terms of these is costly and generally inefficient. The terms of these to provide for an election of nine justices by general ticket, who shall receive the same compensation that the present justices now receive, and who are to ambount clerks, officers and stiendants. This bid should not pass. I think this is a proper occasion to reduce expension of this Board:—

Resolved. That in the judiement of this Board there a wife here, and also one of those facile, but fas-

the justices shall not exceed the sum of \$4,000 per annum each, and that the number of employes should be indiced to the lottowing specified persons and raises of aniary, one cierk at \$1,000 per annum; one stenographer at \$1,500 per annum; one interpreter, who shall set as attendant, \$1,500 per annum; one interpreter, who shall set as attendant, \$1,500 per annum; one interpreter, who shall set as attendant, \$1,500 per annum; one interpreter, who shall set as attendant, \$1,500 per annum; of the property of the laws of 1873 confers upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the authority to fix the saixies of all officers paid from the eity treasury whose officers are not embraced in any department; and whereas the justices of the (civil) district courts of this city and the following classes of employes attached thereto are not embraced in any department and come within the class of officers so referred to by section \$7; therefore.

Resolved, That the saisries of the (civil) district court justices and the employes of said district courts be and the same are hereby fixed at the following rates, to take effect april 1, 1875:— latrict court justices \$4,000; assistant cleras, \$1,500; stenographers, \$1,00; interpreters, \$1,000, and attendants, \$1,000 each per annum.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE FORDHAM COURT HOUSE AND THE EIGHTH AVENUE SEWER-CITY RAILBOAD TRACES. The Board of Aldermen met yesterday after-

noon, President Lewis in the chair. A protest was presented by Alderman Guntzer, signed by numerous citizens residing in the Twenty-fourth ward, against the selection made by the Law Committee of a certain building in the Sixta Police District Court House. The protestants cialm that the building is too far out of the way for the convenience of the people in the ward, Alderman Purroy was anxious to make a few remarks on the subject, but Alderman Strack made the point of order that a motion to refer (a motion to refer the matter to the Law Committee having been previously made) was not debatable. The two Alderman had a rather lively spat over the motion, but it was carried. Alderman Morris presented protests against the selection of the building by the Police Justice of the district, which Alderman Purroy offset by a communication from the civil Justice, who declared that the selection was a good one.

The ordinance which comies the city railroad companies to take up all their tracks which are not assolutely necessary and which are an impediment of travel was referred back to the Committee on Railroads. claim that the building is too far out of the way

tee on Railroads.
'General Porter, in answer to a resolution of the

tee on Raiiroads.

'General Porter, in answer to a resolution of the Aldermen, in a communication, furnished a list of the ordinances passed from January 1 to March 27 for puolic improvements and march above not been advertised. The General stated that the snow and ice prevented a prosecution of many of the works, but that all possible despatch will be used in preparing the works for letting, &c.

The Eighth avenue sewer ordinance created a little flurry again in the Board. Alderman Morris wanted it placed on file, but Alderman fielly brought down the house by explaining in a humorous way how the Alderman's opposition to the measure sprang from the fact that he had some good friends who owned a lot of property on the avenue, but who didn's want to get assessed. The ordinance, on the motion of Alderman Blessing, was finally referred to the Committee on Fubic Works.

On motion of Alderman Gilon the Board of Revision was required to furnish to the Board of Alderman also of the assessments not yet acted upon and the leason for its denly.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

James Wall, of the Eleventh Assembly district,

was yesterday appointed janitor of the county through the induence of Mr. John Morrissey.

General Porter sent an ordinance to the Board of Aldermen, which he requested should be passed,

of Aldermen, which he requested should be passed, that work may be prosecuted on the streets bounding the Morningside Fark, and that the work be done by day's moor. The Board will doubtless pass the ordinance next week.

Chamberiain Tappan has collected from banks for in erest on the March deposits \$4,920.

The Aldermen passed the ordinance yesterday directing the Comptroller to pay \$15,786 to Warden Dunbam, of the County Jan, for supplies furnished to that institution.

The non-resident only employes were in great distress of mind yesterday over a rumor that an injunction was to be sued out in one of the courts restraining the Comptroller from paying their salaries. Their lears proved to be groundless.

injunction was to be sued out in one of the courts restraining the Comptroller from paying their salaries. Their lears proved to be groundless.

Superintendent Adams, of the Department of Bundings, yesterday submitted to the Mayor his report in relation to the Duane street courch disaster. Mr. Adams being very nit the Mayor postponed the hearing in his case until he has fully recovered.

Fresident Matsell, of the Pelice Commission, got a lively scare resterday. Commissioners bisoccker and Voorais telegraphed for him from the City Hail, where they happened to be during the alternoon, that the Mayor wanted to see him on important business without a moment's delay. An answer was soon after received from Ponice Headquarters as follows:—"The President will proceed to the City Hail immediately." And proceed the President did, as last as a pair of hack norses could gallop. Full of excitement, Mr. Matsell rushed in to the Mayor's office, but the Mayor was very much surprised to hear that he (the Mayor) wanted to see him on important business. The excited visitor then made dingent scarce for Commissioners Disbecker and Voorais, but they were nowhere to be jound. The fact is the worthy Mr. Matsell lorgot that it was the list of April. It is believed there will be a lively meeting at Police itendequarters when the President next coniers with his colleagues on "important business."

struck by a locomotive and instantly killed. The uniortunate woman was about sixty years of age. Her son was killed on the Delaware and Lackawauna Railroad in Hoboken one year ago, and her husband was run over by an Eric Railway train and instantly killed only one month ago. The Central Railroad at Claremont is usprotected by any lence whatever; but a watchman is placed in the shasty to guard against just such accidents as that above mentioned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-There appeared in your issue of this day, April 1, 1875, an obituary notice, under the head of "Died," in which a person abswering my name and address is described as deceased. I hope you will correct it, as I am anive and well.

JOHN RELLLY,
corner Thirty-second screet and Ninth avenue.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

ENGAGED.

KAMAR-LASSALL, -MAX KAMAR to LACHEL ASSALL, both of this city. No cards. MARRIED.

MANKIEU.

NOYSS-TATION, March 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. William P. Adbott, Sakurt Sr. John Noyes to Lillie C. Tatlos, both of this city.
CROSST-FERGUSON.—On Wednesday evening, March 31, by the Rev. J. Howard Suydan, C. A. CROSST and Miss Hennietta C., daughter of Gerard S. Verguson. No cards. Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

BEDELL.—Suddenly, on third day, third month, 30th, Martha R., which of Caleb C. Bedell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funcral, on seventh day, fourth month, 3d., at two o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 114 Park place, Brooklyn.

Bissl.and.—Suddenly, at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, N. Y., Edwin D., only son of James and Sarah Bissland, aged 10 years.

Services will take place at parents' residence on Pourth avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, on Saturday, April S, at two o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment. Train leaves Forty-second street depot at 12 A. M., New Haven Railroad. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

BURNS.—On Wednesday, March 31, after a long and severe liness, which she beloved wife of Jong F. Burns, and daughter of Mary Dixon, aged 28 years.

The remains will be taken from her late resi-

Joun F. Burns, and daughter of Mary Dixon, aged 28 years.

The remains will be taken from her late residence, 18 Tallman street, Brooklyn, to the Church of the Assumption, at nine o'dicek, on Saturday, April 3, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul; from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

CLEVELAND.—At Ranway, N. J., on Turnday evening, March 30, Fannie Gulladar, eidest daughter of be Lancey and Fannie M. Cleveland, in the eighthy year of her age.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, Milton avenue, on Friday moranic, at eleven o'clock.

Coffin.—On Wednesday afternoon, March 31, of pieuro phenmonia, Henry F. Coffin.

Notice of funeral hereather.

Crans.—On Turisday evening, April 1, at his residence, 120 Madison avenue, in this city, Thomas Crans, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Dooley, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, in the 19th year of her age.

The residence finance of Kilkenny, Ireland, in the 19th year of her age.

Dooley, a native of Klikenny, Ireland, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from her late residence, 10 Madison street, thence to St. Teresa's enursh, at ten o'clock; thence to Calvary Cometery for interment.

DYEFT.—On Wednesday, March 31, of pneumonia, Albert Henry Dyerr, in the 40th year of his age. Funeral services at St. James' church, litiggefield, N. J., this day (Friday), at five o'clock F. M. Traio, Northern Rairoad of New Jersey, leaves Chamoers street at 4:15 F. M., returning at 6:14 P. M. Carriages in waiting. Relatives and friends are respectively invited.

A. PLIESS.—On Tuesday evening, March 30, Robers
A. PLIESS, of this city, aged 30 years.
Relatives and iriends are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral, at the Fourth Universalist
courch (Dr. Chapu's), Fifth avenue and Forty
flith street, on Friday, April 2, at one o'clock. The
remains will be conveyed to Woodhawn Cemetery
for interment.

for interment.

INDEPENDENT ROYAL ARCH LODGE, No. 2, P. and
INDEPENDENT ROYAL ARCH LODGE, No. 2, P. and

remains will be conveyed to Woodhawh Cemetery for interment.

Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, P. and A. M.—The brethien of this lodge are fraternally requested to attend the luneral of our late brother. Robert A. Fliess, at the Fourth Universalist church, Fitch avenue and Forty-fith street, at one o'clock, Friday, April 2.

CLAUDIUS F. BEATTY, Master.

Fulton.—In Brocklyn, on April 1, 1875, at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 71 Second place, Robert Fulton, aged 37 years.

The relatives and hiends are respectfully invited to attend the luneral, from St. Fauly-church, corner clinton and Carroll streets, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

Gallagher.—On Wednesday afternoon, March 31. Daniel Gallagher, a native of Omah, county Tyrone, Ireland, in the 45th year of his aze.

The relatives and riseds of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 203 Grand street, this day (Friday), April 2, at one o'clock P. M.

GAY.—On Wednesday, March 31, George Gay, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Eureka Lodge, No. 177, and Pail time Eucampment, No. 6, 1, 0, 0, F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, April 2, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed church, Sixin avenue, opposite Amily street.

EUREKA LOOGE, No. 177, 1, 0, 0, P.—PROTHERS—You are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room, No. 239 Bleecker street, at half-past twelve o'clock P. M. sharp, Friday, April 2, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother. George Gay, P. G. By order of Z. T. LYTTLE, N. G. J. A. Thompson, Secretary, Greachn.—On Wednesday, March 31, at Orange Valley, N. J.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Mitchell, today (Friday), at one o'clock.

Hassall,—John Lithgow Hassall, of New York, on Sunday, March 28, of heart disease, at Newbern, N. C.

Hisser.—On Wednesday night, March 31, 1875, Edith Belle, only adultine of J. P. and Julia P.

HASSALL,—John Lithgow Hassall, of New York, on Sunday, March 28, of heart disease, at Newbern, N. C.

HESSE.—On Wednesday night, March 31, 1875, Edith Belle, only daughter of J. P. and Julia P. Hesse.

Funeral service on Friday, at ten A. M., at No. 38 West Fourteenth atreet.

Buffalo papers pease copy.

Jennings.—At Edenville, Grange county, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 31, 1875, Mr. Thomas C. Jennings.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Saturday, at eleven o'clock.

Kenn.—On Thursday, April 1, Amelia, wife of Rudoh Kern, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the lamily and of her brother, Henry A. Wolff, are respectively invited to attend the uneral, from St. Alphonsus' Roman Catholic church, South Filth avenue, near Canal atreet, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Marre.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 1, at hall-past six o'clock A. M., Mighael Marel, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and iriends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from his late residence, No. 479 Pacific street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 3, at hall-past nine o'clock A. M. Solemn requiem mass att. Augustine's church, Fifth avenue and Bergen street; thence to Flatoush for interment.

Mahow.—In this city, on Wednesday, March 31, John Mahon, aged 23 years.

The relatives and iriends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from 450 West Thirty-third street, on Friday, at two o'clock. Mozer.—On Thursday, April 1, 1875, Felicite Mozer, aged 63 years, born Audifred, at Boyons, Basses-Alpes, France.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McLean.—On Thursday, of rheumatism, Louisa, daughter of Andrew and Virginia McLean, in her cloth year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, irom the residence of

daughter of Andrew and Virginia McLean, in her loth year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the luneral, from the residence of her parents. Payonia avenue, west of Summis avenue, Jersey City Helghts, Saturday, April 3, at two Celock.

McManus.—March 31, at her residence, 340 West Twenty-sixth street, Carikening, the beloved wile of Feilx McManus, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and Triends are respectfully invited to attend the luneral, from St. Columba's church, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., Friday, April 2, where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

vary Cemeters.
O'GRADY.—On Wednesday, March 31. after a short illness, THOMAS O'GRADY, in the 32d year of

his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the juneral, from his late residence, 312 East Eighth street, on Sunday, April 4, at two o'clock P. M.

Post.—Suddenly, at his residence in Marshland,

East Eighth street, on Sunday, April 4, at two o'clock P. M.
POSL.—Suddenly, at his residence in Marshland, S. I., Nelson Post, in the 56th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Moravian church, New Dorp, S. I., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at two o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot upon the arrival of the trains.
Utica papers please copy.
PRYEEL.—On Monday morning, March 25, 1875, of pneumonia, Mrs. Grice Pryers, widow of the late George Pryer, aged 77 years.
Friends of the lamily are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, April 2, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, No. 52 West Twenty-seventh street.
RANKIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 31, of diphtheria, Henry, son of Henry and Martha W.

dence, 193 Raymond street, on Sunday, April 4, at hali-past two o'clock P. M.
Rosserr.—At Aixen, S. C., on March 31, John David Rosserr, of Union Hill, N. J.
Notice of funeral herestier.
Sprague, aged 32 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Scotia Loage, No. 634, F. and A. M.; the Press Lodge, No. 91, K. of F., and the Typographical Union, No. 6, are respectively invited to attend the uneral services, at 210 Eighth avenue, New York, on Friday, at five o'clock F. M. Masonio services at seven F. M. His remains will be taken on Saturday to Yonkers for interment.
O'NEILL—On Wednesday, March 31, at his residence, 730 East Ninch street, Walter H. O'Neill, in the 86th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.
Chicago papers please conv.

attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Chicago papers please copy.

Sim'son.—On Thursoay, April 1, Henry Sim'son, aged 70 years, 2 months and 5 days.

None knew him but to love him;

None named him but to praise.

The relatives and triends of the family, also the members of John Hancock Lodge, No. 70, F. and A. M.; Ancient Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., and columbian Commandery, No. 1, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his laterestidence, 108 West Seventeenth street, on Survey, and the five of the first of the firs

with, aged so years. Residence No. 187 Ninsh avenue.

Relatives and members of Greenpoint Lodge, No. 403, F. and A. M., and Altan Chapter, 237, R. A. M., are invited.

Notice of inneral in Sunday's paper.

Topring.—March 31, of diphtheria, Ambrose W., infant son of Ambrose W. and Georgiana Topping, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The luneral to take place from the residence of his parents, 29 Columnia street, on Friday, April 2, at two o'clock P. M.

Twenden.—On Tuesday evening, March 30, Magdie J., wife of William D. Tweddie and cides aughter of George W. welsh, in the 22d year of her age. her age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to

her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 168 West Eleventh street, on Friday, April 2, at one o'clock P. M.

Tyson.—In Brockiph E. D., on Thursday, April 1, Rowland B. Malloy, only son of Oscar R. and Lydia H. Tyson, aged 1, ear, a months and S days. Funeral notice hereafter,

Vandewater.—On Wedgesday evening. March 31, at his lesidence, No. 361 West Fifty-sixib street, Henny Vandewater.

Notice of inneral hereafter.

Walters.—On Wedgesday, Eliza Ann Walters, widow of the late Henry Walters, in the first year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend ner funeral, on Saturday, April 3, at two P. M., Brom her late residence, 159 Facific street, Brooklyn.

Walsh.—On Wednesday, March 31, Marta Terricas Walsh. and the late Michael Weish, a native of Portuning, county Galway, Ireland, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 34e East Twelth street, on Friday, April 2, at one o'clock P. M.

Wattr.—On Tucsday, March 30, Clement, eldest

to attend the laneral, from the residence of her mother, No. 34e East Twelith street, on Friday, April 2, at one ofclock P. M.

Watts.—On Incaday, March 30, Clement, eldest son of Lewis II. Watts, in the 3sts year of his age. Relatives and Friends are respectivily livited to attend the inners, at little Neck, is, on Friday, April 2, at twelve b'clock, Carriages will be at the Little Neck depot on arrival at the train that haves ministry boint at eigen o'clock A. M.

Webb.—At New Rochelle, March 31, ANN M., widow of the late Lewis Webb.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to a end the funeral, on Friday, April 2, at two o'clock, from St. Luke's caurch, hudson street.

Williams—At Noatclair, N. J., on Taursday, April 1, Erwill, third daughter of challes K. and Harriete Whimer, aged II speace.

Winday.—On wedoesday, March 21, Fronth C., who of James C. Wright, daughter of the late Hugh Milier.

Priedm of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 131 Adelphy street. Brooklya, oh Saturday, 3d Inst, at two o'clock P. M.